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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

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The American committee supports Radio Liberation and the Institute for the Study of the U.S.S.R.

In my address at that time, I mentioned the fact that Radio Liberty was beaming news and other vital information through the Iron Curtain, 24 hours a day, in Russian and 17 other languages spoken in the Soviet Union. I mentioned the fact that in these broadcasts Russians actually talked to Russians—Ukrainians to Ukrainians, Uzbeks to Uzbeks, and so on—as the majority of the broadcasts were not only written but broadcast by emigres from the U.S.S.R. I said further in my remarks, and I quote:

I want to commend the efforts of the American Committee for Liberation and the people who have worked so hard to realize its aims and objectives. The accomplishments of the committee in the fight against communism constitute a worthy example of what can be achieved through cooperative efforts of private citizens.

I felt this to be a modest tribute to a fine organization. And if I spoke feelingly then, I can honestly say that the remarks are merited twofold today—some 4 years later—in view of the progress made by the committee in both the quality and quantity of output under its able president, Howland H. Sargeant, a former Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs.

At the time of my former remarks in July 1955, the committee's radio station at Lampertheim, Germany, had nine transmitters totaling 86 kilowatts of power. Today, the committee has installed four of the most modern 50-kilowatt transmitters and five 20-kilowatt transmitters with a total power of 300 kilowatts.

In addition, the American committee has initiated, on a pilot basis, the installation of what will be one of the most powerful short-wave broadcasting stations transmitting to the Soviet peoples.

Across the world, from the island of Formosa, the American committee is broadcasting to the Far Eastern areas of the U.S.S.R. Radio Liberty went on the air from Taipei in the summer of 1955 with one 50-kilowatt transmitter broadcasting to the maritime provinces of the U.S.S.R. and Sakhalin Island. Today, Radio Liberty broadcasts from Formosa 40 hours a day, 10 hours on each of 4 transmitters with a total power of 150 kilowatts. This station now reaches the populated area along the Trans-Siberian railroad east of Lake Balkash, as well as the maritime provinces.

Programs, however, have not been confined to the technical equipment of Radio Liberty. The programs, too, have been increased and made more effective. At the European headquarters of the American committee in Munich there are desks for the main ethnic groups in the U.S.S.R. These desks broadcast in Russian, Ukrainian, Byelorussian, Armenian, Azerbaijani, and Georgian, as well as in other major languages of the Soviet Union. News conferences, an important part of each program, bring items of interest broadcast to the Soviet people from the U.S.S.R. which they

When Dyllas, the Yugoslav Communist leader, wrote his book "The New Class," exposing the weaknesses of communism, Radio Liberty broadcast a daily summary of the actual contents of the volume at dictation speed. It is also interesting to note that a year before the great Russian poet and author, Boris Pasternak, was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature, Radio Liberty was already hailing "Doctor Zhivago" as a great literary triumph. When the Nobel Prize was awarded to Boris Pasternak, Radio Liberty broadcast passages from "Doctor Zhivago" together with comments on the novel by leading Western intellectuals. It also reported the actual developments in the Pasternak affair, including facts that were being kept from the Soviet public by its rulers.

In its programs, Radio Liberty attempts to stress internal developments in the U.S.S.R. and in the Soviet orbit which are denied to the Soviet peoples by their own media or presented to them in distorted fashion. Radio Liberty also attempts to acquaint its listeners with the institutions, ideas and ideals of the free world as possible alternatives to the totalitarian system forced on them by their rulers.

Since my last remarks to you on the subject, the Institute for the Study of the U.S.S.R., a self-governing body of emigre scholars, incorporated under German law and supported by grants from the American Committee for Liberation, is continuing its valuable work in the battle for freedom from communism. Each year the institute holds an important conference attended by free world scholars of every nationality who actively participate in seminars on the vital problems of the day. The Institute publishes a monthly bulletin in English on current Soviet affairs and also issues 12 other periodicals, mainly in English but also in Arabic, Turkish, Russian, and Ukrainian. These are widely distributed to scholars, journalists, and opinion leaders throughout the world.

A unique, and it seems to me, extremely worthwhile project of the learned scholars of the Institute was the preparation and publication of a biographical directory of the living personalities in the U.S.S.R.; a sort of "Who's Who in the Soviet Union." This publication has found wide use among students, professors, journalists, authors, and so forth, who specialize in Soviet affairs.

The Institute also prepared and sponsored a series of half-hour broadcasts under the title of "The Anatomy of Soviet Communism," which were carried over the Mutual Broadcasting network for 13 weeks and which aroused much highly favorable comment. It is estimated that some 7 million listeners heard the programs.

The American committee launched a program to inform academic centers sponsoring Russian area studies about its work and its capabilities on research and information which could be useful to these institutions. The major link in communicating with them is a publication, News Briefs on Soviet Activities.

American Committee for Liberation

EXTENSION OF MEMBERSHIP

HON. THOMAS R. CURTIS

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 15, 1959

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, in the Congressional Record for Monday, July 18, 1955, I took the honor and pleasure of calling the attention of my fellow Members of the House of Representatives to the fine work being done by a group of patriotic citizens in combating communism. You may recall that I brought to the attention of the Congress the fact that in 1951 a group of farseeing citizens had formed the American Committee for Liberation.

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